

**REIFF** The Tiny Jockey and His Noble Friends, **ADA REHAN** Not to Play at Drury Lane.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**OOM PAUL**

Must Grant Reforms Quickly or Fight.

**KIPLING**

on the Kindness of Americans.

## THE PRINCE TAKES TO MIDGET JOCKEY REIFF.

Meets the Duchess of Marlborough, Who Introduces Him—Now in a Fair Way to Become Sloane's Most Dangerous Rival.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

**LONDON,**

July 8.—Little Johnny Reiff, the American jockey who is making a stir in English racing circles, is being at present at the Melton House, near Newmarket, with his brother, L. Reiff, and Duke and Wishard, the American trainers.

Johnny was relieving apple trees when the Journal representative called at Melton House.

"I guess I am," he said, when asked if he was enjoying himself. "This is a grand spot."

The Journal representative confirms this opinion. Melton House is a typical English country residence. It is hidden from the view of passersby by a profusion of shrubbery and trees. Stables compactly built under the shadow of green bays, and altogether the place fully justifies Johnny's description.

"I am just getting into English ways," continued the little wonder. "I haven't quite mastered the English way of talking, but am getting on very well. All the people I've met yet have been very nice, equal to the best I've spoken with in America—better than many."

**Meets a Duchess and a Prince.**

"At the races here I can get my stable boy in with me; in America very often I couldn't."

"You were introduced to the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Marlborough?"

"Yes, something about that, Johnny."

"I was introduced, as you know, at Newmarket. I had just finished a race and was getting back to the starting post. I was getting back to the starting post. I was getting back to the starting post."

"I went up with Mr. Huggins to where she was standing. She asked me to shake hands. I did. Then she put quite a number of questions to me and asked me about my weight, how many winners I had before I came over to England, and then said:

"Do you like England or America best? I thought a little then and said: 'I like them both.' At which she laughed. She hoped I would be successful. I thanked her and then went away to get ready for another race."

**Wales Shakes His Hand.**

"I had ridden another one and was just about to mount Knickerbocker, when Huggins again came and told me the Duchess of Wales was with her this time. When I went up the Duchess said:

"This is little Reiff, your Royal Highness." The Prince said: "I am pleased to meet a fellow who has been treated more as a remarkable child than as a good rider. Once he gets known—and already his public here—he will take Sloane's position in the matter of being able to pick and choose mounts. With his phenomenal light weight, he will be a most successful rider."

"I asked my age. I replied: 'Four-

teen, your Royal Highness.' It was getting time for me to be mounted, so I had to go away."

"I was impressed with the Prince's pleasant manner. The Duchess was also exceedingly nice. I was afterward introduced to other titled ladies. They all put pretty much the same questions as the Prince and the Duchess did."

**Knickerbocker Nearly Wins.**

"No, I've not been very successful yet. I have just had two winners. You see, I've not had very good mounts, compared with Sloane. He gets all the picks, and yet you will remember, he just beat me by a neck when I was on Knickerbocker. He wouldn't have beaten me by so much if Knickerbocker hadn't answered a short distance from home. No, I don't think I should have come in before him, but think I would have been a dead heat."

"Yes, Sloane and I got on all right. I didn't see that assault he is said to have committed, therefore, I cannot say anything about it."

"How do you get on with the other jockeys?"

"Very well, indeed. They're all gentlemanly toward me."

"What do I do all day here? Well, I get up about five in the morning and do a gallop on the Newmarket course. Very often then I play and read for the rest of the day. I have put on four pounds since I came to England a month ago. That shows good living, doesn't it?"

L. Reiff, who is some years senior to his brother Johnny, said: "Tell the Journal that Johnny and myself are getting on here all right. Of course, we have been to England before, but on previous occasions I couldn't get a mount; but I am getting better known now, and although I've not done much yet outside of Duke and Wishard, I think I'll be able to do well before long. I was rather heavy for most American jockeys. My weight suits the English average standard better, and now I've got accustomed to the English race courses I prefer them to the American ones. They're much better for riding."

**He Only Lacks Good Mounts.**

"In the matter of starting, too, England is ahead of America. The best starter I've ever seen anywhere is in England. If I can get enough mounts, and I think I can, I may not race again in America."

"Johnny hasn't done much yet, simply because he hasn't got mounts. He's as good a light weight as ever bestrode a horse, and if he has good mounts, I would back him against any one, Sloane not excepted. As he has told you, Sloane is known and can practically take whatever horse he chooses. He rides no better than Johnny, and speaking now as a jockey and not as a public here—he will take Sloane's position in the matter of being able to pick and choose mounts. With his phenomenal light weight, he will be a most successful rider."

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## WOMEN TAKE SEVERAL TRENCHES OF THOUGHT.

**LONDON,**

July 8.—The Countess of Aberdeen, who is an enthusiastic admirer of

the American and Canadian delegates to the International Council of Women, says: "Every one of them was a skilled speaker. Most of them were trained speakers. The congress delighted to hear, which must be said in regard to many of the other speakers. The Americans, as a rule, were better informed, more decided in opinion and further advanced on the leading topics than any of the other delegates. They far outstripped the English women, who, however, were better informed than the Continental delegates in general knowledge of the subjects pertaining to women."

"Mrs. Sewall won the congress from the

first. Her extraordinary tact in dealing with such a large gathering was remarkable."

"Miss Susan B. Anthony's powerful advocacy of women's claims distinctly added to her already great reputation."

"Regarding the results, the grand consummation has been reached of welding together a cosmopolitan body of thoughtful women, prepared to educate their fellow women. Twenty-five years hence the women of today will have leavened the whole world, and the irresistible force of public opinion will have raised women to their proper sphere."

"Miss Susan B. Anthony dwelt enthusiastically on the work of the council, and said: 'We have already taken the outer trenches of the world's thought.'

## LONDON SOCIETY NOW FLITS TO THE COUNTRY.

**LONDON,**

July 8.—People are flitting into the country much earlier than usual. Next week will be given over to Newmarket, where there are numerous horse parties for the Second July Meeting. During the following week the season winds up with the Duchess of Portland's ball.

There are still several fashionable weddings in prospect, the most notable being that of the Earl of Shaftesbury and Lady Constance Grosvenor, who will have fifteen bridesmaids, while many persons are looking forward with great interest to the reception to be given by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House July 20 to the members of the Anglo-American League and their friends, at which Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate will be prominent. Americans and English will be present.

After a long period of mourning, Mrs. John W. Mackay has reopened her beautiful home on Carlton House Terrace. She

gave two big dinners during the week, which were followed by wonderful music."

London has been much enlivened during the week by the visit of the officers and a large number of cadets belonging to the United States training ship Monongahela, who have been spending five days' leave at the Metropole, energetically sightseeing, riding in electric cars and generally enjoying themselves.

The Fourth of July was never so universally celebrated by the Americans in London as was that of this year. In addition to the celebrations at the Hotel Cecil and the United States Embassy there were a large number of private luncheons, dinners and river parties. Mr. and Mrs. John Melius Ewen, of Chicago, took a large party of Americans in a steam launch from their place at Datchet to Maidenhead, while the employees of the Commercial Cable Company, with Mr. George Ward, of New York, general manager of the company, celebrated in a similar manner on a big launch gayly bedecked with American flags.

## ADA REHAN TOO ILL TO PLAY THIS FALL.

**LONDON,**

July 8.—Owing to the shock of Augustin

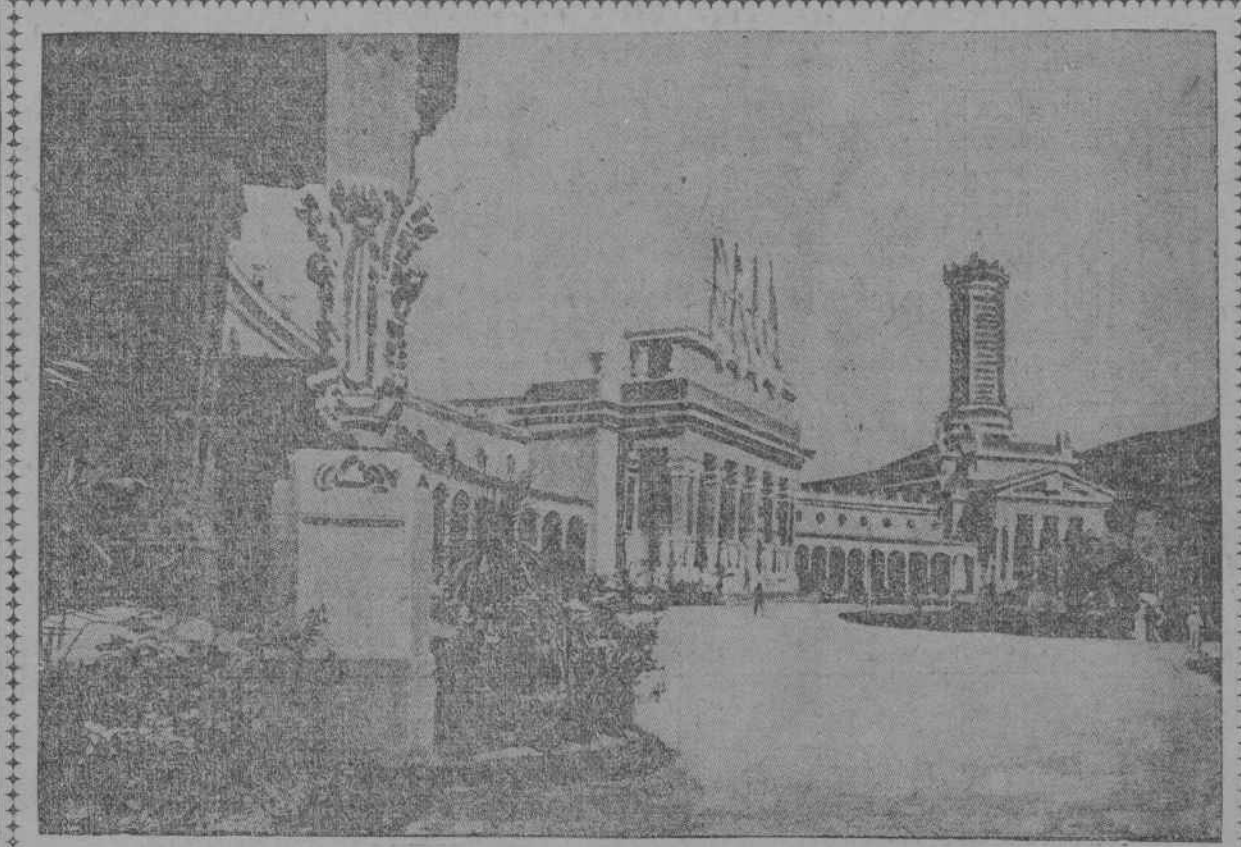
Rehan will be unable to undertake the leading part in the Drury Lane drama especially written for her by Cecil Raleigh. It is hoped, however, that Miss Rehan will be able to appear at Drury Lane in a short Shakespearean season next Spring.

In place of the many counter attractions, the hot weather, most of the theatres

farred well this week. "An American Citizen" is doing so well at the Duke of York's Theatre that Nat Goodwin will prolong its run.

As a souvenir of the performance at Windsor, July 4, when Frau's company presented the opera of "I Pagliacci" before large gathering of royalties, the Queen has presented Maurice Grau with a handsome silver inkstand with the royal monogram, and has presented Suzanne Adams with a gold bracelet with the Queen's initial.

## PRICELESS RELICS OF VOLTA LOST IN BURNING EXPOSITION.



Facade of the Exhibition Building That Was Burned Yesterday.

In honor of Volta, the great electrician from whose name the words volt and voltage were made, an exposition of electrical science and of relics of the inventor was opened in his birthplace, Como. The fire that destroyed the building and the relics was due to defective insulation of electric wires. Thus a show devised to give visible expression to the wonders of applied electricity was destroyed by the power on exhibition, improperly harnessed by fallible man.

**ROME,**

July 8.—The buildings of the electrical exhibition at Como were destroyed by fire to-day. There was no loss of life, but the destruction of valuable instruments, especially relics of Volta, is greatly regretted. The exhibition was designed as a Volta centenary, and many original instruments and devices of this greatest of early electricians had been loaned to the exhibition. They, unfortunately, all have been destroyed, and with them other priceless scientific documents and devices marking the gradual development of electricity.

In the buildings were fine exhibits by the leading electrical companies and scientists of Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany and Austria.

The exposition had attracted many tourists as well as electricians interested in the display of early inventions. Defective wires caused the fire.

The firemen succeeded in saving a number of the personal effects of Volta, including the Senatorial sword presented to him by Napoleon, decorations, etc.

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## ENGLAND FORCING OOM PAUL TO TERMS.

Ultimatum Secretly Sent Demanding Concessions or War in Seven Days—Oom Paul Offers the Outlanders Citizenship After Nine Years.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

**LONDON,**

July 8.—Great Britain has secretly sent an ultimatum to Oom Paul's South African Republic, according to the statement made to-day to the Journal correspondent by a high Government official.

Unless the Boer Government within seven days gives explicit and satisfactory pledges that reforms will be granted the Outlanders 10,000 English troops will be poured into South Africa from India, to be followed by 20,000 more from home as soon as transports can carry them out. Durban and Port Elizabeth will be the ports of disembarkation.

The feeling in England against Oom Paul has been carefully nursed along by Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has a deep-seated antagonism to the imperious and defiant old Dutch autocrat. The English army has never forgotten its disastrous defeat by the Boers at Majuba Hill in 1881 and the failure of the campaign owing to bad management. The disaster to the ill-advised Jameson raid a few years ago added fuel to the flame, and since Gordon has been avenged at Khartoum, Majuba Hill is the one score left to be wiped out.

The discovery of diamond and gold mines in the South African Republic led to a great influx of Englishmen and capital, centering at Johannesburg. These Outlanders pay most of the taxes and have developed the wealth of the country, but they are not allowed the slightest representation in government nor even the privilege of citizenship. Oom Paul's plan is to get everything possible out of the foreigners and grant them nothing. If they were allowed citizenship they would soon beat the Boers at the polls. It is but natural that Englishmen of great wealth and brains chafe under the restraint imposed upon them by a few Boer burghers.

Of course, no one denies England's desire to control this independent little State, which produces so much gold and diamonds, and at the same time blocks seriously the trend of British power into Africa, spreading northward from the Cape. But the greed for gold is really the greater incentive, extension of domain only trailing along in the footsteps of the speculative millionaires.

The conference last month at Bloemfontein, between Oom Paul and Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner, was an attempt to arrive at some compromise on the citizenship question, but ended in deadlock.

Mr. Chamberlain's voice—the voice of aggressive action and war—is heard in the following declaration by the Daily Mail: "Unless President Kruger gives our people the ordinary rights of white men he will be brought face to face with war, and a war waged by people who, while they at the present moment have no idea of interfering with Mr. Kruger's independence, would eventually in the bitterness of the conflict insist upon the assimilation of the Transvaal into the federation of English South African colonies."

**Pretoria, July 8.**—After an all-day secret session, the Volksraad to-day appointed a committee of five to draft a Franchise Reform bill.

The Government proposals comprise a revision of the Registration act and provide for the Outlanders obtaining the franchise by nine years' residence. They are to be allowed to exercise the right immediately.

The British demands, as presented by Sir Alfred Milner at the Bloemfontein conference, were for a franchise acquisition in five years, with retroactive effect, so that all who had resided in the country for that time should have immediate right to vote after taking a modified naturalization oath.

gions passed fake, and all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death.

"I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit."

ing which ends by setting forth explicitly the grounds on which his case against certain American publishers rests. He concludes:

"They have made me responsible, before a public to whom I owe the best and most honest work I can turn out, for an error-

## KIPLING'S CASE AGAINST AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

**LONDON,**

July 8.—The Author has published a letter from Rudyard Kipling which ends by setting forth explicitly the grounds on which his case against certain American publishers rests. He concludes:

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**LUDWIG BROS.**  
34 to 44 WEST 14th ST.  
MONEY REFUNDED ON ANY UNSATISFACTORY PURCHASE.

### Realized at Last!

The tearing down of the Fourteenth street front of the old store for the construction of our commodious new building has begun. During the building we are compelled to move into closer quarters and continue business in scarcely half our usual selling space. We realize our crowded condition more than ever. Every department in our present selling space is crowded to more than its usual capacity. Piling goods up in this fashion does them no good—besides, we must have more room to make selling space as comfortable as possible until the new building is ready to occupy. Now, to-morrow and all the week the most startling reductions will be the powerful lever to force goods out while we're in the transition state. You can get a good idea from the following how strong the price inducements will be:

**Matchless Offerings in Waists.** 150 doz. LADIES' WAISTS—like cut—made from finest Chambrays, in Blue, Black, White, and Laven-der, with fine white tucked yoke, white lam-dered detachable collar, laun-dered cuffs, man-ufactured to retail at \$2.25; just to help make room quickly, 98c.

**Ladies' Wash Skirts.** 600 LADIES' PIQUE SKIRTS, in Navy Blue, made full with good hem, also white P